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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/361,020	07/23/1999	JAMES ISELI	14737.722	4977
24923	7590	12/02/2004	EXAMINER	
PAUL S MADAN MADAN, MOSSMAN & SRIRAM, PC 2603 AUGUSTA, SUITE 700 HOUSTON, TX 77057-1130			RAMOS FELICIANO, ELISEO	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2687	

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/361,020	ISELI ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Eliseo Ramos-Feliciano	<b>Art Unit</b> 2687

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 11-14 and 27-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 11-14 and 27-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 July 1999 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.   |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/4/2002</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Election/Restrictions***

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group VII (claims 11-14) in the reply filed on August 3, 2004 is acknowledged.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on April 4, 2002 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449 form).

### ***Drawings***

3. The drawings filed on July 23, 1999 are acceptable subject to correction of the informalities indicated on the attached "Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review," PTO-948. In order to avoid abandonment of this application, correction is required in reply to the Office action. The correction will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Claim Objections***

4. **Claim 30** is objected to because of the following informalities: line 2 reads "signaling and status bits, seismic information and guard time", should be "signaling and status bits, or seismic information and guard time". Appropriate correction is required.

For examination on the merits the claim is read as suggested.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the

international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. **Claims 11-14, 27, 30-32, and 40-47** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bary et al. (US Patent Number 5,822,273).

Regarding **claim 11**, Bary et al. discloses a seismic acquisition system (Figure 1 and column 2, line 45 to column 4, line 14, especially column 2, lines 45-67), including:

one or more sensors (RTU – Figure 1; depicted in Figure 2) adapted to sense conditions and generate signals representative of the sensed conditions including a memory (M1, M2, M3 or Mp – Figure 2) for storing the signals (see column 4, lines 54-66, column 6, lines 55-57);

a base station (LS – Figure 1; depicted in Figure 3) operably coupled to the sensors for receiving and transmitting the signals including a memory (buffer memory DCu and/or storage MM – Figure 3) for storing the signals (see column 5, lines 5-10, column 8, lines 12-35, especially lines 31-35); and

a recorder (SCC 1) operably coupled to the base station (LS) for storing the signals (see column 5, lines 11-17, column 13, lines 7-9).

Regarding **claim 27**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 11*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses a communication link having at least one channel (radio channel or line – column 8, lines 12-16) for providing communication between the one or more sensors (RTU) and the base station LS (Figure 1 and abstract).

Regarding **claim 30**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 27*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses that the at least one channel is divided up into time slots (“time window”), wherein the time slots include signaling and status bits, or seismic information and guard time (see column 9, lines 10-29, column 11, lines 31-

40; also column 5, line 57 to column 6, line 14). For example, seismic information (abstract) and guard time (time break; column 10, line 3).

Regarding **claims 31-32**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 27*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses at least one processor (CPU / DCu – Figure 3, CRTU / CiV – Figure 4 and/or microprocessor 2 – Figure 2) associated with the base station and the one or more sensors operating according to a set of programmed instructions (inherent) for determining one or more communication parameters between the one or more sensors and the base station. The set of programmed instructions includes instructions for determining at least one of a channel assignment, a time slot and a frequency for sending information between the one or more sensors and the base station. For example, channel assignment (see column 5, lines 40-44, column 8, lines 12-16, 57-60, column 9, lines 6-29).

Regarding **claim 12**, Bary et al. discloses a method of communicating in a seismic acquisition system having sensors (RTU), base stations (LS) and a recorder (SCC) (Figure 1 and column 2, line 45 to column 4, line 14, especially column 2, lines 45-67), including:

storing data in the sensors (RTU) (column 6, lines 55-56);  
transmitting data from the sensors (RTU) to the base stations (LS) (column 11, lines 30-40);  
storing data in the base stations (LS) (column 8, lines 31-35); and  
transmitting data from the base stations (LS) to the recorder (SCC) (column 12, lines 54-60, and abstract).

Regarding **claim 13**, Bary et al. discloses a seismic acquisition system (Figure 1 and column 2, line 45 to column 4, line 14, especially column 2, lines 45-67), including:

one or more sensors (RTU: BA11 to BA<sub>n</sub> – Figure 1; depicted in Figure 2) adapted to sense conditions and transmit signals representative of the sensed conditions (see column 4, lines 54-66, column 6, lines 55-57);

one or more base stations (LS1 to LS<sub>n</sub> – Figure 1; depicted in Figure 3) operably coupled to the sensors adapted to receive and transmit the signals (see column 5, lines 5-10, column 8, lines 12-35, especially lines 31-35; column 11, lines 30-40); and

a recorder (SCC 1) operably coupled to the sensors and the base stations adapted to receive the signals and transmit control information (coded control signals) to the sensors (see column 5, lines 11-17, column 6, lines 6-10, column 12, lines 54-60, column 13, lines 7-9, and abstract).

Regarding **claim 14**, Bary et al. discloses a seismic acquisition system (Figure 1 and column 2, line 45 to column 4, line 14, especially column 2, lines 45-67), including:

a plurality of rows of sensor stations (RTU: GR1 to GR<sub>n</sub> – Figure 1; depicted in Figure 2) for sensing conditions and transmitting signals representative of the sensed conditions (see column 4, lines 54-66, column 6, lines 55-57);

a plurality of base stations (LS1 to LS<sub>n</sub> – Figure 1; depicted in Figure 3) coupled to the rows of sensor stations for receiving and transmitting the signals; and

a recorder (SCC 1) operably coupled to the base stations for receiving the signals (see column 5, lines 11-17, column 13, lines 7-9, and abstract).

Regarding **claim 40**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 14*). In addition, Longaker further discloses one or more wireline

communication links for coupling the sensor stations and the base stations (see the wireline between GRi and LSi – Figure 1).

Regarding **claim 41**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 40*). In addition, Longaker further discloses that the wireline communication link comprises a twisted pair communication link (column 8, line 16).

Regarding **claim 42**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 41*). In addition, Longaker teaches high-rate (high-speed) transmission channels, for example between 40 and 125 Mbps (column 8, lines 17-18). By definition this includes one or more of: an asymmetric digital subscriber loop, a high speed digital subscriber loop, a very-high speed digital subscriber loop, a T1 connection, or an E1 connection, as claimed.

Regarding **claim 43**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 40*). In addition, Longaker further discloses that the wireline communication link includes a coaxial communication link (column 8, line 18).

Regarding **claim 44**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 43*). In addition, Longaker teaches high-rate (high-speed) transmission channels, for example between 40 and 125 Mbps (column 8, lines 17-18). By definition this includes one or more of: an Ethernet connection, a T4 connection, or an E4 connection, as claimed.

Regarding **claim 45**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 40*). In addition, Longaker further discloses that the wireline communication link comprises a fiber optic communication link (column 8, line 18).

Regarding **claim 46**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 45*). In addition, Longaker teaches high-rate (high-speed) transmission channels, for example between 40 and 125 Mbps (column 8, lines 17-18). By definition this includes one or more of: an FDDI fiber optic backbone, or an OC-3 connection, as claimed.

Regarding **claim 47**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 14*). In addition, Longaker further discloses one or more wireline communication links for coupling the base stations and the recorder (see the wireline between SCC and LSi – Figure 1).

7. **Claims 14, 36-39 and 48-49** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Longaker (US Patent Number 6,226,601).

Regarding **claim 14**, Longaker discloses a seismic acquisition system (Figure 10; column 2, lines 1-16; also Figure 2), including:

a plurality of rows of sensor stations (1005, 1010, 1015 – Figure 10; 205, 210, 215 – Figure 2) for sensing conditions and transmitting signals representative of the sensed conditions (column 7, lines 40-42; column 4, lines 4-10);

a plurality of base stations (1020 to 1075 – Figure 10) coupled to the rows of sensor stations for receiving and transmitting the signals (column 7, lines 43-46); and

a recorder (1090 and 1080) operably coupled to the base stations for receiving the signals (column 7, lines 47-49).

Regarding **claims 36-39**, Longaker discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 14*). In addition, Longaker teaches one or more cellular wireless communication links for coupling the sensor stations and the recorder, as well as one or

more cellular wireless communication links for coupling the base stations and the sensor stations (see Figure 10, column 2, lines 50-56, column 4, lines 26-36, column 7, lines 40-49).

In addition, Longaker further teaches that the cellular wireless communication links include one or more of: frequency division: multiple access (FDMA); time division multiple access (TDMA); and code division multiple access (CDMA) (column 2, lines 5-7, column 3, lines 4-12, *inter alia*).

Regarding **claim 48**, Longaker discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 14*). In addition, the combination of elements depicted in Figure 2 of Longaker can be characterized as a “wireless master sensor station”. The wireless master sensor station (Figure 2) includes:

a transceiver (inherently located at 245) for transmitting and receiving information including a directional antenna (for example: directional sector antenna 240) (see column 4, lines 12-15, 51-52; column 5, line 58);

a control module (inherent) coupled to the transceiver for monitoring and controlling the operation of the wireless master sensor station (Figure 2); and

a sensor module (205-215) coupled to the control module for sensing conditions and generating signals representative of the sensed conditions (see column 7, lines 40-42; column 4, lines 4-10).

Regarding **claim 49**, Longaker discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 14*). In addition, Longaker teaches a hierarchical cell structure (abstract, column 2, lines 50-53), wherein the combination of elements depicted in Figure 2 of Longaker can be characterized as a “picocell base station”. The picocell base station (Figure 2)

includes: a first cellular transceiver including a first antenna (e.g. for sector 240); a second cellular transceiver including a second antenna (e.g. for sector 236); a third cellular transceiver including a third antenna (e.g. for sector 232); a radio transceiver including a radio antenna (e.g. for communicating with “Layer 2” base station: step 20 – Figure 1); a control module (inherent for operation of the station) coupled to the first, second and third cellular transceivers and the radio transceiver; a first wireline interface (inherent for communication and functionality of the station / first sector) coupled to the control module; a second wireline interface (inherent for communication and functionality of the station / second sector) coupled to the control module; and a third wireline interface coupled (inherent for communication and functionality of the station / third sector) to the control module. See column 4, lines 4-37, column 7, lines 40-49.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. **Claims 28-29 and 35** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bary et al. (US Patent Number 5,822,273).

Regarding **claims 28-29**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 27*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses that the one or more sensors (RTU) comprise N sensors (BA – Figure 1), the base station further comprises M base stations (LS<sub>1</sub> to LS<sub>n</sub>), the at least one communication channel further comprising M

frequency bands (fk1 to fkq) divided up into time slots (“time window”) (see column 9, lines 10-29, column 11, lines 31-40; also column 5, line 57 to column 6, line 14).

However, Bary et al. does not specify “N+1” as claimed.

Nevertheless, Bary et al. does teach that each sensor (acquisition unit - RTU) has its own time slot (“time window”) (column 9, line 24). It is inherent that the base station needs to transmit control information to the sensors. Therefore, N time slots (one per sensor) plus a control information time slot equals N+1 time slots.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Bary et al. with N+1 time slots, one per sensor plus one for control information for the advantage of improved transfer efficiency.

Regarding **claim 35**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 11*). However, Bary et al. fails to specifically disclose a dedicated communication link for coupling the sensors to the recorder.

Nevertheless, Bary et al. discloses that the recorder (SCC) includes substantially the same structure and the same functional blocks as those described in connection with the base station (LS) (column 12, lines 42-45). Also that the recorder (SCC) and the base station (LS) can be combined together (column 14, lines 12-17).

Following these suggestions, therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Bary et al. with a dedicated communication link for coupling the sensors to the recorder because some sensors can be close enough to the recorder station so to avoid unnecessary signaling with the base station (LS).

10. **Claim 33** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bary et al. (US Patent Number 5,822,273) in view of Light et al. (US Patent Number 5,930,293).

Regarding **claims 33**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 11*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses that the base station (LS) includes: a transceiver (CRTU Tx/Rx – Figures 4-5), and two distinct antennas (21 & 25 – Figure 5).

However, Bary et al. fails to specifically disclose a diversity antenna and a directional antenna as claimed. Nevertheless, base station LS acts as a base station repeater between SCC and RTU – Figure 1.

In the same field of endeavor, Light et al. discloses a base station repeater (Figure 5) that includes a transceiver (402), one or more receive diversity antennas (411 & 413) and one or more transmit directional antennas (415) (see column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 15). One advantage of Light et al.’s invention is to improve signal quality reception by mitigating the effects of fading (e.g. Rayleigh fading – column 1, line 34; column 2, line 14) while improving re-transmission efficiency by directionally transmitting to a particular receiving base station (401 – Figure 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Bary et al.’s base station (LS) with one or more diversity antennas and one or more directional antennas as taught by Light et al. for the advantage of improving signal quality reception by mitigating the effects of fading while improving re-transmission efficiency.

11. **Claim 34** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bary et al. (US Patent Number 5,822,273) in view of Light et al. (US Patent Number 5,930,293) as applied to *claim 11* above, and further in view of Savit (US Patent Number 4,066,993).

Regarding **claims 34**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 11*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses that the recorder (SCC) includes substantially the same structure and the same functional blocks as those described in connection with the base station (LS) (column 12, lines 42-45). Consequently, the recorder (SCC) includes two distinct antennas (21 & 25 – Figure 5).

However, Bary et al. fails to specifically disclose a diversity antenna and a microwave antenna as claimed.

Diversity antennas are known to be advantageous for improving signal quality reception by mitigating the effects of fading as taught by Light et al. (see column 1, line 34; column 2, line 14, column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 15; see also discussion above for claim 33).

Microwave antennas are known to be advantageous for low-power consumption as taught by Savit, who teaches substituting a radio antenna by a microwave antenna for low-power consumption advantages in a seismic system (see column 6, lines 48-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Bary et al.'s recorder (SCC) with a diversity antenna and a microwave antenna in place of antennas 21 and 25 for the advantage of improving signal quality reception by mitigating the effects of fading and advantageous for low-power consumption, respectively.

12. **Claim 50** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bary et al. (US Patent Number 5,822,273) in view of Longaker (US Patent Number 6,226,601).

Regarding **claim 50**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 12*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses that transmitting information from the sensors to the base stations, includes:

listening for an open time slot (“time window”), and frequency (see column 9, lines 10-29, column 11, lines 31-40; also column 5, line 57 to column 6, line 14);  
requesting use of the available time slot from the base station (inherent);  
if the base station is not operating at full capacity, then capturing the open time slot and transmitting to the base station (column 9, lines 17-29).

If the base station is not operating at full capacity the step “if the base station is operating at full capacity, then reducing the overall data for the base station” does not occur.

However, Bary et al. fails to specifically disclose a “sector” as claimed.

In the same field of endeavor Longaker discloses a method of communicating in a seismic acquisition system (Figure 10; column 2, lines 1-16; also Figure 2) having sensors (1005, 1010, 1015 – Figure 10; 205, 210, 215 – Figure 2), base stations (1020 to 1075 – Figure 10) and a recorder (1090 and 1080).

The base stations include sectors (e.g. 230-240 – Figure 2). The system may operate under frequency multiple access (FDMA); time division multiple access (TDMA); and code division multiple access (CDMA) (column 2, lines 5-7, column 3, lines 4-12, *inter alia*). Therefore, listening for an open time slot, frequency, and sector. For example, if the sector is available. The advantage of Longaker’s sectors is to achieve higher density communications since more sensors can be serviced per base station.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bary et al. for listening for an open time slot, frequency, and sector because this would increase effectiveness of communications, and would achieve higher density communications since more sensors can be serviced per base station.

13. **Claims 51-52 and 54-56** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bary et al. (US Patent Number 5,822,273) in view of Schneider (US Patent Number 6,240,094).

Regarding **claims 51-52**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 12*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses determining if the data includes errors (column 12, line 25).

However, Bary et al. fails to particularly disclose retransmitting the data if the data includes errors; and retransmitting the data during a non-active time.

Schneider teaches a method for retransmission of data when it is detected that the data includes errors (see column 5, lines 52-56); and retransmitting the data during a non-active time (at least inherently) (see column 3, lines 45-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bary et al. for retransmitting the data if the data includes errors because this would ensure accurate communications; and retransmitting the data during a non-active time because this would avoid unnecessary system overloading.

Regarding **claim 54**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 12*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses that the seismic acquisition system

includes a plurality of communication channels (fk1 to fkq – column 17-20) and wherein transmitting data from the sensors to the base stations further includes:

selecting a channel (frequency) for transmission from the sensor to the base station (column 5, lines 57-62, column 17-29); and

if the selected channel is available, then transmitting the information from the sensor to the base station (column 5, lines 57-62, column 17-29).

If the selected channel is available, then the step “if no channels are available, then waiting until channel is available” does not occur, nor occurs “if the selected channel is impaired, then selecting another channel”.

If all of the information has not been properly transmitted (as explained below), then the step “if all of the information has been properly transmitted, then adjusting to a lower order modulation and transmitting control information from the base station to the sensor” does not occur.

However, fails to particularly disclose transmitting a request for retransmission from the base station to the sensor if all of the information has not been properly transmitted and adjusting to a lower order modulation as claimed.

Schneider teaches a method for transmitting a request for retransmission from the base station to the sensor if all of the information has not been properly transmitted and adjusting to a lower order modulation as claimed (see column 5, lines 52-56, column 3, lines 45-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bary et al. for transmitting a request for retransmission from the base station to the sensor if all of the information has not been

properly transmitted and adjusting to a lower order modulation because this would ensure accurate communications.

Regarding **claims 55-56**, Bary et al. and Schneider disclose everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 54*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses using the sensor to monitor the communication channels, and using the sensor to maintain record of the available channels (in memory M1, M2, M3 and/or Mp) (column 6, line 32 to column 7, line 12).

14. **Claim 53** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bary et al. (US Patent Number 5,822,273) in view of Mahany (US Patent Number 5,696,903).

Regarding **claim 53**, Bary et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 12*). In addition, Bary et al. discloses that the sensors are positioned at different distance from a base station (see Figure 1), the method including transmitting information from one of the sensors to the base station (column 11, lines 30-40).

However, Bary et al. fails to particularly disclose that if the sensor is a nearby sensor, then adjusting the modulation in the communication channel to increase the data density. Nevertheless, it should be noted that if the sensor is a nearby sensor the quality of communications is better than if located far away.

In the same field of endeavor, Mahany discloses a method with adaptive data rate (data density) based on the quality of communications (column 11, lines 20-25, column 59, lines 57-61). If the quality of communications is good an increased data rate (data density) can be achieved.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bary et al. for adjusting the modulation in the communication channel to increase the data density if the sensor is a nearby sensor

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because if the sensor is a nearby sensor the quality of communications is much better and increased the data density is desirable for faster data transfer.

***Conclusion***

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be directed to Eliseo Ramos-Feliciano whose telephone number is 703-305-0078. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on 5-4/9 1st Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester G. Kincaid, can be reached on (703) 306-3016. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
ELISEO RAMOS-FELICIANO  
PATENT EXAMINER 11/24/04

ERF/erf

November 24, 2004